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jamais été exacte que momentanément et localement: d'une façon générale, la liberté d'user de la toile peinte a toujours été suffisante pour alimenter un important commerce clandestin et une contrabande active" (p. 122). The profits of the smugglers were so great that they could suffer the capture of two thirds of their goods and still prosper. The risks of capture were so slender that they were covered by an insurance of 10 per cent (p. 136).

After 1740 the government rapidly abandoned any effort at real enforcement of the laws and soon agitation for repeal began. Perhaps the most illuminating part of the book is that which presents, with copious extracts, the battle of the pamphlets and the press for and against repeal. The partisans of the old manufactures formed a secret cabal, and furnished a standardized petition of grievances, as it may be called, by the use of which, from all over France, the government was inundated with memoirs showing a remarkable unanimity of opinion against the *toiles peintes*.

The abandonment of repression was due in part to its failure and to the growth of laissez faire ideas, but among the other coöperating causes the author emphasizes the role played by the improvement of printing technique. The foreigner had discovered how to print attractive and durable calicoes, and the French "surprised their secrets."

The final chapter of the book sketches the development of calico manufacturing after the ban was lifted in 1759, and the oscillations of legislation down to the outbreak of the Revolution.

The book is based upon a wide use of unprinted and printed materials; the bibliography covers pages ix to xvii. A comparison with the defective treatment of the subject in Levasseur's last volume (*Histoire du Commerce de la France*, vol. I, pp. 497-498) indicates sufficiently the worth of Depitre's labors.

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L'Abbé de Saint-Pierre: l'Homme et l'Oeuvre. By JOSEPH DROUET, (Paris: Librairie Ancienne Honoré Champion. 1912. Pp. viii, 397. 10 fr.)

M. Drouet's comprehensive monograph on the seventeenth-century abbé, academician, philanthropist, and "apothecary of Europe," as his contemporaries styled him, is a thorough and

workmanlike achievement, and will doubtless supersede Goumy's and de Molinari's studies as the definite account of the man and his work. The author has an abiding enthusiasm for the industrious old dreamer—whom he endeavors to portray as less of a dreamer and more of a practical opportunist than popular tradition has recognized—but he retains throughout his sense of proportion, and gives a very discriminating estimate of the abbé's place in history. We follow the young Norman through his Jesuit schooling, his ardent pursuit of science in Paris, his favor at court and appointment as almoner to Madame, his election to the Academy through Mme. de Lambert's favor and his expulsion from it—nothing in his life as academician becoming him like the leaving it—on account of his mild criticism of Louis XIV. With the details of his life, or with the traits of character that led to La Bruyère's famous caricature of him as Mopse, most importunate of bores, or with his well-known project of universal arbitration and his schemes for the reform of the government of France, the economist is not directly concerned. More pertinent is his plan of tax reform, based on personal declaration of income and minute classification according to source, adopted with varying success in Picardy and Limoges and other provinces of France, and undoubtedly influencing Turgot. His writings on the reform of the system of state loans, on chartered companies, on road betterment and on poor relief show throughout capacity for detailed and ingenious working out of other men's general ideas, and entitle him to a modest place among the forerunners of the physiocratic school.

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Le Facteur Economique dans l'Avènement de la Démocratie Moderne en Suisse. I. L'Agriculture à la Fin de l'Ancien Régime. By WILLIAM E. RAPPARD. (Geneva: Georg & Co. 1912. Pp. 235.)

In the form in which it reaches us this book is but part of a large design. The author has planned to study the industrial revolution and the rise of the democracy in Switzerland, in the first half of the nineteenth century, in relation to their historical causes and their reaction on each other. Diverted from his work by the call to an American university, he has published an instalment of the whole work, an admirable monograph on Swiss